Coracohumeral Ligament

- Fibrous plate just over the LHBT, consisting of four layers:
Reflection Pulley

At the anterior aspect of the rotator interval, the medial ward of the CHL (MCHL) and the SGHL form a sling around the LHBT ending at the lesser tuberosity.

- more flexible band

Coracohumeral ligament

SupraS

SGHL

LT

SubS

GT

CHL

BT

SGHL

Coracohumeral ligament I

SupraS

Reflection pulley

SupraS

Bt

SubS
Adhesive Capsulitis

- Thickening of the soft-tissue structures in the rotator cuff interval and increased vasculature depicted at Doppler imaging around the intraarticular portion of the biceps and the CHL ligament
- Mild fluid distension of the biceps tendon sheath and the subscapularis recess

Lee et al. Skeletal Radiol 2005

Rotator Interval - injury

- Most reflection pulley lesions are associated with anterosuperior rotator cuff tears involving the supraspinatus and the subscapularis tendon
  - non visualization
  - discontinuity
  - hypoechoic thickening

- In disruption of the CHL, the intraarticular LHBT appeared surrounded by fluid, even on both sides
Coracohumeral Ligament

Rotator Interval – LatCHL injury

With supraspinatus tendon tears, the injury included the LCHL and the LHBT can be seen subluxating over the MCHL
Rotator Interval – SGHL/MedCHL injury

Torn SGHL/MCHL complex with an intact subscapularis tendon → LHBT subluxed between the subscapularis and the CHL

Rotator Interval – MedCHL/SubS injury

Torn SGHL/MCHL complex with subluxation of the biceps into a split of the subscapularis tendon
Rotator Interval – MedCHL/SubS injury

*In combined tearing of the subscapularis and the SGHL/MCHL complex, there is LHB dislocation and the structures forming the reflection pulley are not clearly visualized.*

**DISLOCATION**
- The biceps is on the outside slope of the bicipital groove

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Rotator Interval – SubS injury/ intact MedCHL

- Intact SGHL/MCHL complex with subscapularis tendon tear
- LHB not subluxed into the joint
- Thickened SGHL/MCHL to resist LHB dislocation

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[Images showing ultrasonographic views of the shoulder joint, labeled parts include Bt (Biceps tendon) and Humerus.]
Distal Stabilizers

Transverse Humeral Ligament
- weak ligament
- not stabilizing the biceps unless the CHL is torn

Pectoralis Major Tendon
- Flattened tendon crossing anterior to the myotendinous junction of the biceps to insert into the lateral lip of the groove